AILET

Logical Reasoning: Blood Relations for CLAT

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The ideal time to finish the whole section of Logical Reasoning is **23-28 mins**

It analyses the logical foundation of a given situation, argument, and axioms to define whether the statement is true or false.

The syllabus **is not exhaustive** but analysis of previous year question papers gives a rough idea on how to go about the preparation. Blood relations/Family relation questions are not seen every year, but when they are given, they usually **carry 4-6 marks**.

The first step to being able to solve blood relation questions is an understanding of the relations that exist between different members of a family, both close and far.

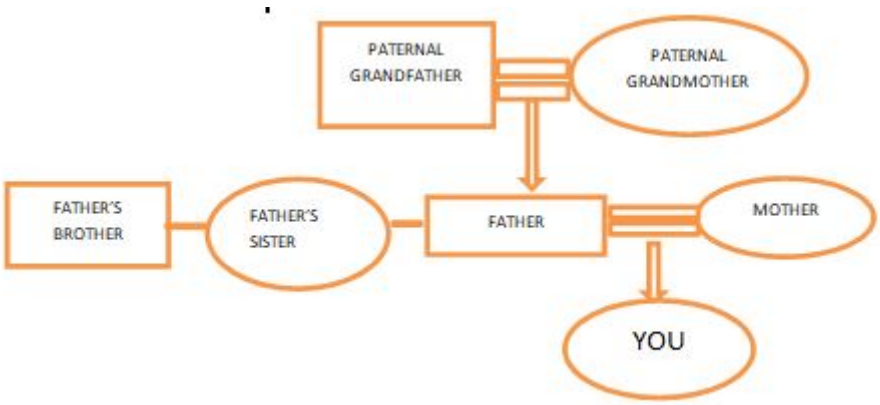
So let's start right from basics.

In-Laws are not a part of your family when you are born. They are people who become a part of your family when marriages happen. Any **relation created by marriage is a relation in law**.

Let's denote **females by oval** and male **members by a rectangle**.



Let's denote **marriages by an equals to sign** and connect **siblings through hyphens**. The down arrow will be there to depict the difference in the generation.



Common relations

1. The things get confusing when you have to differentiate between Uncles and Aunts. While describing the relations in Hindi, they are better described as mausi, bua, chacha, mama etc.

The real problem arises **when in English all the Male siblings of your mother or father are your uncles and all the females are Aunts**.

To differentiate between them, address the uncles and aunts from your father's side as **paternal Aunts /Uncles** and from your mother's side as **maternal uncles/Aunts**.

Relationships Involving the Term '-in-law'

1. Any relationship term ending with -in-law indicates that the relationship is by marriage and not by blood. In other words, -in-law will be a blood relative of the spouse.

In-law relationship terms are always written with hyphens. And the plural is formed on the part before the "-in-law"; for example, "brothers-in-law" and not "brother-in-laws". **The only exception is the general term "in-laws", which is always plural.**

Relationships involving kids of the "-in-law"

1. Maternal Uncle/aunts will be sister/brother in law to your father and paternal uncle/aunts will be sister/brother in law to your mother. All their kids will be your Cousins and they will be nieces/nephews to your parents.

Relationships involving the word "great" and "grand"

1. Your grandparents from your father's side will be your paternal grandparents and grandparents from your mother's side will be your maternal grandparents.

Remember that your Grandparents can have siblings too, and hence they will be depicted in their generation and as they are your father's or mothers Uncles/aunts, they will be your grand-uncles or grand-aunts.

1. Father of your Fathers father will be your Great Grandfather and you will be the great-grandson/granddaughter of him.

Some Common Terms

1. Meaning of some terms often used in questions on family relationship are given below: a) Parent – Mother or father
2. b) Child – Son or daughter (even if an adult)
3. c) Sibling – Brother or sister (Including half brother and half-sister – one parent in common)
4. d) Spouse – Husband or wife

Summary of some common Relationships is given below

Relation Commonly Used Terms

- Grandfather's or Grandmother's only son – Father
- Grandfather's or Grandmother's only daughter-in-law – Mother
- Father's father or Mother's – Grandfather
- Father's Mother or Mother's – Grandmother
- Father's brother or Mother's – Uncle
- Father's sister or Mother's – Aunt
- Son's wife – Daughter-in-law
- Daughter's husband – Son-in-law
- Husband's or wife's sister – Sister-in-law
- Husband's or wife's brother – Brother-in-law
- Brother's wife – Sister-in-law
- Brother's or sister's son – Nephew
- Brother's or sister's daughter – Niece

- Uncle’s or aunt’s son or daughter – Cousin
- Sister’s husband – Brother-in-law
- Brother’s wife – Sister-in-law
- Grand son’s or grand daughter’s daughter – Grand Great Grand Daughter
- Grand son’s or grand daughter’s son – Great Grand Son

Let’s understand it better with an illustration where the relations are not given or the gender of a given person cannot be determined by the question at one glance.

The questions depict relationships among the various members of a family in a roundabout chain. An example of a question on Blood Relationship is given below to understand the concept in a better way:

Example 1:

Introducing Neeta, Anil said, *‘She is the wife of my mother’s only son.’* How is Neeta related to Anil?

(1) Mother (2) Wife (3) Sister (4) Daughter-in-law (5) None of these

Solution:

Neeta is the wife of Anil’s mother’s only son, who is Anil himself. Hence, the answer is Neeta is Anil’s

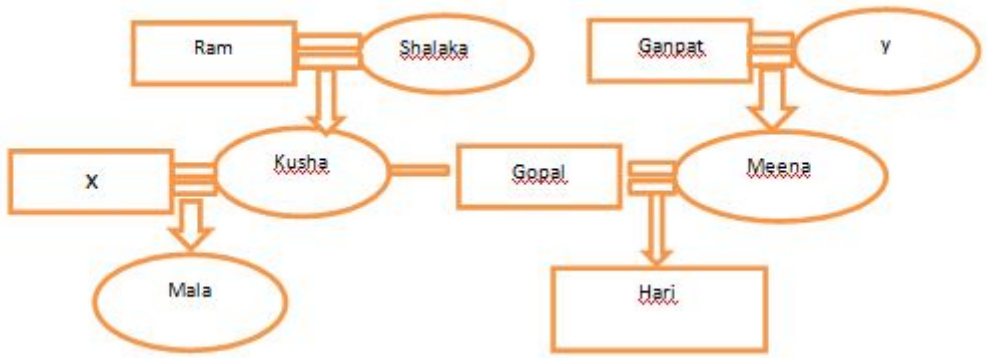
wife. i.e. (2) Wife.

Example 2:

‘Ram’ is the father of ‘Kusha’ but ‘Kusha’ is not his son. ‘Mala’ is the daughter of ‘Kusha’. ‘Shalaka’is the spouse of ‘Ram’. ‘Gopal’ is the brother of ‘Kusha’. ‘Hari’ is the son of ‘Gopal’. ‘Meena’ is the spouse of ‘Gopal’. ‘Ganpat’ is the father of ‘Meena’. Who is the granddaughter of ‘Ram’?

(1) Hari (2) Mala (3) Meena (4) Shalaka (5) None of these

Solution:



'Mala' is the daughter of 'Kusha' and 'Ram' is the father of 'Kusha'. So, 'Mala' is the granddaughter of 'Ram'. **Hence, the answer is (2) Mala.**

Example 3:

In questions of **Mixed-Up Relationship** Descriptions, a cluttered and roundabout description of relationships is given. The candidate is required to decipher the whole chain of relations and identify the direct/ actual relationship between the concerned persons.

Ques- Pointing to a gentleman, Dinesh said: *"His only brother is the father of my daughter's father* ." How is the gentleman related to Dinesh?

(1) Uncle (2) Grandfather (3) Father (4) Brother-in-law (5) None of these

Solution:

The gentleman's only brother is the father of Dinesh (Dinesh daughter's father is Dinesh himself.).

Gentleman is the brother of Dinesh's father. Gentleman is Dinesh's uncle.**Hence, the answer is (1) Uncle.**

Example 4 :

Looking at the portrait of a man, Priyam said, 'His mother is the wife of my father's son. Brothers and sisters, I have none'. At whose portrait was Priyam looking?

(1) His cousin (2) His nephew (3) His uncle (4) His Son (5) None of these

Solution:

My (Priyam's) father's son will be Priyam himself as he has no brother or sister. Priyam's wife is the mother of the person in the portrait. The portrait is thus of Priyam's son. Hence, the answer is

(4) His Son.

By

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